THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE TWO CITIES OF WASHING-TON AND BALTIMORE-A COLD, WET DAY UNABLE TO REPRESS THE POPULAR INTEREST-GLOWING EULOGY BY DR. RANKIN-BALTIMORE'S DEMON-STRATION ALMOST SURPASSES THAT AT WASH-INGTON.

The Senate Chamber at Washington was heavily hung with crape yesterday for the funeral of Vice-President Wilson. Owing to the absence of the majority of Congressmen from the city and to other causes, the attendance of officials at the ceremonies was not so large and so impressive as at the funerals of Charles Sumner and some other public men; but the people were present in larger numbers than could be seated. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The latter delivered an earnest eulogy, in the course of which he made a striking comparison between Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner. The procession marched to the railroad station in the rain, a salute being fired while en route. Some slight confusion arose at the station in consequence of the rain. At Baltimore, though the storm continued, the funeral party were received with a demonstration of marked respect. The streets were full of people, the procession was long, the bells were tolled, and the City Hall was heavily draped and guarded. The Mayor of the city received the party at the City Hall. The late Vice-President lay in state a short time. At 6:25 p. m. the funeral train departed for Philadelphia,

AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PEOPLE COME OUT IN CROWDS IN SPITE OF A CHILLING RAIN-SERVICES IN THE CAPITOL-DR. RANKIN'S EULOGY OF MR. WILSON-THE MARCH TO THE RAILROAD IN THE RAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26,-The thick black clouds that obscured the sky-when the sunrise salute, with which the solemn ceremomes of the day began, awoke the people of Washington this morningpoured forth torrents of rain later in the forenoon; and, with the cold north wind and muddy streets, which struck a chill through every one who ventured out, intensified the gloom that has overspread the city since Monday last. But the weeping skies and forbiddin streets could not prevent many thousands of people from gathering at the Capitol to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the dead Vice-President, and hundreds came as to the funeral of a friend who, though so greatly honored by the nation which he served so many years, never forgot his humble origin or was ashamed of it, and who never lost his sympathy for the common people, The retunda, in which the remains lay in state all day yesterday, was thrown open again early this merning. Although several thousands passed through and viewed the lifeless form of Mr. Wilson, hundreds more, who were too late either to gain an entrance to the rotunda or to the crowded galleries of the Senate Chamber, waited long in the rain to witness the procession or thronged the corridors of the Capitol. The scene in the Senate Chamber was less impressive than on those comparatively fermed in honor of the late Chief-Justice Chase, and the greatest statesman Massachusetts has produced in the present generation, Charles Sumner. The absence of Congress from Washington, only half a dozen Senators and about a score of Representatives in the last and coming House being present, the vacant seats in that part of the chamber set apart for officers of the army and navy, the small representation of prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps, all detracted from the imposing effect of the ceremonics. The President and his Cabinet were there, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the remainder of the floor was filled with delegations from the New-England Republican Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, and dis tinguished citizens permanently or temporarily re-

siding in Washington.

The services in the capital were as fellows The catafalque was placed in the heavily draped Senate Chamber, directly in front of the Vice-President's table. The desks had all been removed from preme Court, the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and for other prominent persons. At 1014 the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, wearing their robes of office, headed by Mr. Middleton, their clerk, entered and were assigned to the front row of seats on the right of the Vice-President's desk. At 10:22 the body was taken from the rotunda to the Senate Chamber, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, Sergeaut-at-Arms French, the Committee of Arrangements, and the pall-bearers, and followed by the relatives of the deceased, among them his brother, Mr. Colbath, and wife. The casket was carried by twelve soldiers. As soon as it was placed on the catafalque two privates of the Marine Corps, in full uniform, took a position at the head and foot, and stood "At rest throughout the entire service. Numerous crosses and crowns of white flowers were placed on the coffin, having been sent to the Capitol this morning by various friends of the deceased. As the body was brought into the Chamber everybody upon the floor arose, and the Rev. Dr. Sunderland read the passage beginning, "Lord, make me to know thy ways," and other selections from the Scripture.

Soon after the casket was placed on the catafalque. the President, accompanied by Secretaries Fish, Bristow, Belknap, Robeson, and Chandler, entered. They were assigned to the first row of seats opposite to those of the Supreme Court. The Committee of Arrangements and the Massachusetts Committee occupied seats immediately in the rear of the Supreme Court, and behind them were placed nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, who is the Dean, or oldest continuous member of the corps. Behind them were citizens of Massachusetts temporarily residing in Washington. On the other side of the Chamber the relatives of the late Vice-President were seated, in the rear of the President and Cabinet. Next to them sat the Senators and Representatives. Among others on the floor of the Senate were Adjutant-General Townsend, Quartermaster General Incalls, Judge-Advocate-General Holt and Assistant Judge-Advocate-General Dunn, Gens. Pelouse, Van Vliet, Meyer, Barnes, and Humphreys, and other army officers; ex-Atterney-General Williams, Commissioner Pratt, Frederick Douglass, and many other men of prominence. The vacant chair of the Vice-President was heavily draped in mourning. Mr. T. W. Ferry of Michigan, President pro tempore of the Senate, occupied a seat at the Clerk's derk. The officers of the Senate and of the Committee of Arrangements wore white silk sashes, held in place on the left shoulder by a black and white rosette. In spite of the very inclement weather the larger part of the audience was composed of ladies. Among those in the diplomatic gallery were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap,

Mr. Ferry announced that appropriate services would now be performed. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, standing at the Clerk's desk, then read brief selections of Scripture, after which the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin delivered a long and earnest discourse upon the life and character of Mr. Wilson.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Dr. Rankin's dissourse, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland offered prayer. He alluded to the deceased as the humble believer, the faithful citizen, the earnest man, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. He thanked Divine Providence for all that He has enabled him to accomplish, and for that noble perseverance and sudurance through which he won so many triumphs. Haycock and 13 United States marines, composing

He thanked God that the Vice-President died in faith and hope, that he died in peace with God and man, a child of God, an heir-expectant of the coming resurrection and the glorious immortality of the blessed. He invoked the Divine blessing upon our rulers and all others in authority over us. He besought our Heavenly Father to remember this nation, whose heart is tonehed with grief and whose banners droop in sadness. In conclusion, he asked the Divine blessing upon those who would go to bear the sacred ashes of the dead to their last

Dr. Sunderland then pronounced the benediction. Mr. Ferry directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to announce the order of procession. This was done by Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Christie, and the occupants of the Chamber filed out as they were successively designated. The casket was closed in the meantime, and most of the flowers which had adorned it were dis tributed among the personal friends of the deceased. The cortege left the Senate wing by the main entrance, and the procession was formed according to the order heretofore telegraphed. The military escort, under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. W. H. Emory, consisted of the full battalion of United Marines stationed in this city, headed by the Marine Band, the 1st Regiment of the District Militia, under the command of Col. Robert J. Fleming, and the 1st battalion of colored troops under the command of Major Charles B. Fisher. The staff officers of the District military and Col. Pontiers and three other officers of the 5th Maryland Regiment, also formed part of the military escort. 'The funeral car was elaborately trimmed with black cloth, and surmounted by five heavy plumes of the same color. It was drawn by six white horses caparisoned in black, each one led by a groom in mourning. Surrounding this car was a guard of honor, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and ten privates, under the command of George B. Haycock. Twelve soldiers from the Signal Service Corps were detailed as body bearers, followed after the carriages, came on foot, the mem bers of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Massachusetts State Republican Association, and the Maryland Republican Association of this city, with a considerable number of white and colored citizens.

The route was along Delaware-ave. to C-st. north, on C-st. to Indiana-ave., Indiana-ave. to D-st. north, on D-st. to Pennsylvama-ave., Pennsylvania-ave. to Sixth-st, west, to the Baltimore and Potomac Depot. The sidewalks were thronged with spectators, who stood patiently in the cold drizzling rain awaiting the passage of the procession. During its passage guns were fired by a battery of United States artillery stationed in Armory-square, and the bells of churches and engine-houses were tolled. The chimes of the Metrepolitan Church also rang out funeral

sisting of a car arranged for transportation of the casket and the bodygnard, Col. Scott's private car for the Massachusetts Committee, and a Pullman car for others accompanying the remains. All these were appropriately draped in mourning. When the procession reached the station the President and Cabinet, the pall-bearers, Committee of Arrangements, Supreme Court, and Massachusetts Committee followed the casket to the car, the guard of honor presenting arms as the remains and the President and Cabinet passed. The casket having been placed on the platform, Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, addressing the Massachusetts Committee, said:

GENTLEMEN OF MASSACHUSEPTS: The funeral cernies at the National Capitol over the remains of the late Vice-President are here concluded, and we now deliver them to you to convey them to the State of which he was a citizen, and by which he was so much henored, and which he so well served. In the performance of your mouruful duties you will carry with you the sym-matrix of respect for the fillustrious dead.

Col. Wyman, in sonite.

Cel. Wyman, in reply, said that they accepted the precious trust confided to them, and would convey the remains to Massachusetts, where they will receive all the honor that love and affection can bestow. He added an expression of his thanks for the admirable arrangements which had been perfected, and for the courtesies extended to himself and his

body was then placed in the ear, and the following calla blies, immortelles, and other flowers, the tribgentlemen, who will accompany it to Massachusetts, ute of admirers and friends of the distinguished detook places in the train : Col. Edward Wyman, Aid | ceased, the doors were thrown open, and n vast the Chamber, and seats were arranged on the floor for the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Su
Secretary of the Governor; the Hon. Seth Turner. half, taking a last look at the features so long familthe Hon, E. H. Dunn, members of the Executive Council of Massachusetts; Senator Boutwell of the line of march again formed, the body removed Massachusetts : Capt. Haycock, and the Guard of Honor from the Marine Corps ; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms James L Christie; the delegation of officers from the Maryland Regiment; A. G. Hills of The Boston Journal, and Frederick Douglass, James Wormley, and Robert Purvis, who, as personal friends of Mr. Wilson, were especially invited by the Massachusetts Committee to accompany them to Boston. The train left Washington at 1:37 p. m. for Baltimore.

Among the floral offerings on the casket in the Senate Chamber was a large monument, bearing the following inscription:

following inscription:

Floral offering from the South by the Rev. David Wills, for the funeral of the lamented Vice-President, the student, statesman, philanthrepist, and Christian, whose name will ever live in the annals of his admiring countrymen, and whose memory will be rewarded by the wise and good, without respect to section or party.

A large cross from Mrs. Grant also rested upon the

casket. The emblems of mourning in the Senate Chamber were noticeable for good taste and refinement. Instead of the usual black cambric, the walls were draped with Australian crape, whose effect was

The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity but in no instance was the decorum appropriate to the ceremonies marred. During Dr. Sanderland's prayer, which was of considerable length, the entire audience remained standing, and all seemed to be

THE RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE.

MEAGEL ESCORT FROM WASHINGTON-MR. WILSON NOT HONORED AS WOULD HAVE BEEN THE HUMBLEST CONGRESSMAN-AN IMPRESSIVE SPEC-

TAULE IN BALTIMORE. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26 .- At the depot of the Baltinore and Potomse Railroad in Washington, the arrangements were not as satisfactory and precise as could be wished. The President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court, Senators, members, army and navy officers, and foreign ministers were in strange confusion, and it was impossible to separate them. The crowd was very great, and the rain poured down plentifully. The special train started a few minutes before two o'clock, and arrived in Baltimore shortly before four. It consisted of four ears, an ordinary one arranged for containing both baggage and passengers, in which was the coffin and guard; the private car of Col. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania road; a chair-car, and an ordinary passenger-coach. The train was without mourning decorations on the inside, and its occupants, considering the high official position of the deceased, did not make a very imposing escort. The following composed the funeral party, which accompanies the remains to Boston: Mr. S. H. Colbath, the brother of the Vice-President, and the only relative following the distinguished statesman to his grave; Col. Edward Wyman, aid to Gov. Gaston; Col. Geo. H. Campbell, private secretary to the Governor; the Hon. Seth Turner and the Hon. E. H. Dunn of the Governor's Council, Senator Boutwell, Representative-elect Warren of Bos-

ton, Representative O'Neill of Philadelphia, Mr.

Crossman, one of Mr. Wilson's biographers; a

committee of eight officers of the 5th Maryland

Regiment; Frederick Donglass, Robert Purvis, and

the guard of honor; Charles F. Herring, A. H. Shattuck, and J. B. Mann, of the Massachusetts Republican Association of Washington; George Savage, who represented the Mayor of Battimore, and the Wilson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of Baltimore. It was a subject of sincere regret on all sides that the dead Vice-President did not receive the formal respect accorded to the humblest member of Congress dying in Washington. When Mr. Sumner died his remains were followed to Boston by a committee of five of his brother Senators and an equal number of members of the House, besides the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a retinue of officers of both bodies. There are at present not far from twenty Senators and double that number of Representatives in Washington, and yet there was not even so much as a committee of the Vice-President's old associates to accompany his remains to Boston. Even the pall-bearers, composed of members of both bodies, did not choose to testify their respect for the deceased by accompaning his remains from the capital of the country. The only representative of the Senate in the funeral party is Mr. J. I. Christie, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who has charge of the arrangements. This negligence on the part of Senators is the subject of severe criticism.

The crowd in Baltimore upon the arrival of the train from this city was large to a degree without precedent. The rain was coming down in sheets. The weather was cold, and the streets ran with water. Yet notwithstanding these discouragements, the streets for nearly two miles, extending from the Charles-st. Depot to the City Hall, were crowded on both sides by people of all conditions, who waited in a severe storm for more than an hour for the procession to come and go. The arrangements in Baltimore were of the most systematic and satisfactory character, and far outstripped the demonstrations at the capital. The 5th Maryland Regiment, whose standing ranks among the highest of regiments in the country, formed the principal escort through the city, in full uniform and bearskin hats.

The train, however, was also met at the depot by the 6th Maryland Regiment, the brigade being under command of Gen. Herbert, and by a body of soldiers and sailors of the late war under the command of Gen. Felix Agnus.

The procession was formed in the following order: Platoon of policemen, under the command of Capa-

Tation of pencincular and Carbart.
The 6th Regiment, under Col. Clarence Peters, in full dress uniform, preceded by a band and drum corns.
Soidlers and sailors of the late war, 100 strong, under Gen. E. B. Tyler and Gen. Felix Agaus.
A detachment of Post 7, G. A. R., about 30 men (colored).

red).
The 5th Regiment, under Lieut-Col. H. D. Louey, 10 ompanies, with band and drum corps.
Four carriages, containing the committees from Wash-

ington.

The hearse, guarded by an escort of marines under the command of Capt. Haycock.

Five carriages, with the members of the Committees of

The hearse was drawn by four black horses and led by grooms, and as the concourse passed through the city, amid the toiling of bells, the ringing of chimes, and the music of muffled drums in the falling rain, it was a mournful and impressive spectacle. The arrangements at the City Hail were perfect. It was heavily draped and guarded, and the ceremonies proceeded without interruption or confusion Fully 5,000 persons here awaited the procession. On its arrival, a little after 4 o'clock, the escort was drawn into line, facing west to the City Hall, the right-the 6th Regiment-resting on Lexington-st., and the left-the 5th Regiment-on Baltimore-st. The hearse then moved forward and haited at the gastern entrance, the regiments standing at "present arms," and the band of the 5th Regiment playing the "Dead March in Saul." The casket was borne from the hearse and placed on a bier in the rotunda, and the meager display of flowers, with which the remains of the Vice-President was permitted to Washington, was considerably augmented by the offerings of Boston ladies. The several committees accompanying the remains were received by Mayor Latrobe in the Mayor's reception-room, assisted by ex-Mayor Geo. William Brown, the present Chief Judge of the City Courts, ex-Mayor Robert T. Banks, and ex-Mayor Joshua Vansant. After the casket had been profusely strewn with crosses and bouquets of camellias, iar to the public. About 5:30 the casket was closed, to the hearse, and the procession marched to Calvertst. depot, where the remains were placed on the train for Philadelphia. A delay occurred in leaving Baltimore, in consequence of the severe storm, and the train did not get off till 6:25. The following members of the 5th Maryland Regiment have joined the escort, and will go to Boston with the remains: Quartermaster Edward F. Pontier, Major George P. Gaither, Capt. William P. Zollinger, Capt. R. P. Brown, Lieut. Charles F. Albro, Lieut. C. P. Farrell, and Lieut, M. Conrad.

Opposite the main entrance of the City Hall, across the street, suspended in front of the Holliday Street Theater, in full view of the thousands congregated there, was a large canvas with an appropriate inscription painted in large letters, as follows:

obit. Henry Wilson, Vice-President.

"An old man broken with the storms of Sixte.
Though from an lumble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashioned for much honor from its crafte.
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading.
He gave his honors to the world again.
His blossed past to Heaven and slept in peace."

SHAKESPEARE-Henry VI

HONORS IN THIS CITY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECUPTION OF THE RE MAINS-THE ESCORT AND ROUTE OF THE "PRO-

CESSION-ACTION OF CIVIC AND MILITARY BODIES. The funeral cortege to pay honor to the remains of the late Vice-President Wilson promises to be a large and imposing one. The majority of the military organizations composing the First Division of the National Guard will be present, together with delegations from the Boards of Trade and Commerce, and the Exchanges, State and city officials, various civic bodies,

and other organizations. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday with Major-Gen. Shaler in the City Hall to make preparation for the reception of the body of the late Vice-President, and arrange the details of the proessaion. The following resolution was offered by Alder

ecosion. The following resolution was offered by Alaerman Billings, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor and staff and other State officials; Major-Gen. Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, United States Army; Admiral Rowan and all other officers of the United States Army and Navy on duty at this post; the officers of the National Guard, State of New-York; the Collector of the port; the Postmaster; the ludges of the United States and State courts; the heads of the several departments of the City Government, and all citic societies and citizens generally who the heads of the several departments of the City Government, and all civic societies and citizens generally who desire to participate, are hereby invited to assemble at the City Hall at 2 p. m. on Saturday, 27th inst., and report to Major-General Shaler, commanding the procession, who will assign them positions therein."

A communication was received from the Republican Control Communication was received from the Republican

Central Committee stating that a delegation had been appointed to represent that organization at the reception of the remains. A committee of colored men, representing independent military organizations and civic societies, asked to be allowed to testify their regard for the late Vice-President by taking part in the eeremonies. They were informed that they would be given a place to the line. A resolution was adopted requesting the commandant of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, to detail the band under his command for service during the passage of the body from the ferry to the Grand Central Depot. Later in the day the following order of procession was agreed upon :

sion was agreed upon:

First Division.—Major-Gen. Shaler, with officers of the
First Division Staff as Aids; Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff;
Capt. Klein's Troop of Cavairy; Washington Gray
Troop; Battery B. Artillery; 22d Regiment; 5th Regiment; 69th Regiment; 9th Regiment; 11th Regiment;
7th Regiment as Guard of Honor; Hearse; officers of the
regular army and National Guard, mounted; officers of
the regular army and National Guard on loof; volunteer military organizations; battalion of police; battalion
of firemen.

of firemen.

Second Dicision.—Committee of the United States Sen See Pifth Page.

A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH ACCEDES TO MRS.

MOULTON'S REQUEST. OBJECTIONS OF MRS. MOULTON TO THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH ANSWERED IN DETAIL -THE CHURCH CONSENTS TO CALL A MUTUAL COUN-CIL -MR. BEECHER READS THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE'S LETTER-THE WEST CASE.

Plymouth Church last evening consented to the calling of the mutual council of Congregational churches asked for by Mrs. Emma C. Moulton. A detailed reply to the objections of Mrs. Moulton to the action of the church in dropping her name from the rolls, which had been prepared by the Examining Committee was adopted. The case of William F. West, who also objected to the dropping of his name from the list of members, was reconsidered, but action in the matter was de-

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the regular weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church, the subject of the present condition of the Bethel and of the Mayflower Mission was considered, the information being furnished by Charles M. Morton and S. V. White. Mr. Beecher presided during the meeting, and conversed with both these gentlemen on the subject while they were on their feet. It was announced that a meeting for business would be held after the prayer-meeting, and nearly all who were present remained. The room was about half full. Rossiter W. Raymond was called to the chair, and, after some preliminary business, Assistant Pastor Halliday, on the part of the Examining Committee, stated that he had received a letter from Mrs. Fannie E. West, asking for a letter of dismissal from the church. Mr. Shearman said he had been requested by Mrs. West to express her wish that action in the case be delayed, though she did not withdraw her application. Action on the matter was accordingly postponed.

Mr. Edgerton then said that he had seen Mr. West that day relative to his published note, in the matter of his name having been taken from the list of members, and found him much aggrieved that he had not been given an opportunity to appear before the church when his case was decided. Mr. Edgerton hoped there would be a motion to reconsider the case. Mr. Blair, Chairman of the Examining Committee, said he had voted for the letter of dismissal, and now moved a reconsideration. The Rev. Edward Beecher said he was unaware at the time that Mr. West had made any request for a delay of action until he could be present, but he favored a reconsideration. Mr. Shearman said such a request had been made, and Deacon Hawkins remarked that he had taken the request before the Board, and also that he was surprised that the Board had passed it over. Mr. Shearman said there had evidently been some misunderstanding in the matter and he was satisfied that Mr. West was sincere in his feelings. Mr. Shearman read Mr. West's letter, and the motion. that a reconsideration of Mr. West's case be taken, was unanimously adopted. Mr. West's letter is as

that a reconsideration of Mr. West's case be taken, was unanimously adopted. Mr. West's letter is as follows:

No. 2 Exchange-court, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1875.

To the Members of Pigmouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

From the New-York papers of the 5th inst. I learned that on the evening of Nov. 4 my mane was dropped from the roll of Piymouth Church. From the same store I also learned that a member of the Examinatic Committee, who had called upon me, reported that I had made no objection to the proposed dropping of my name. As fals public automneement placed me in a false position I immediately published a card, statug that I had received only a few hours made explain the proposed inceting of the church, had seed upon me that the proposed inceting of the church had explain the seminant of the church asked him to request the Linday them the seminant of the church asked him to request the church had explain the seminant of communicate with them and explain the seminant of communicate with them and explain the seminant of communication to communicate with them and explain the seminant of the church, instituted charges against Mr. Beccher, I, from a sense of drily as a member of the church, instituted charges against Mr. Beccher, I, from a sense of drily as a member of the church, instituted charges against Mr. Beccher, I, from a sense of their seminant of the church, which was assumed that when Mr. Titton made accusations of adultry against Mr. Beccher, I, from a sense of their seminant of the church, which was assumed that when Mr. Titton made accusations of adultry against Mr. Beccher, I, from a sense of the church, and I cannot consciention of the church, and I cannot consciention of the church and injurious to the reputation of the church, and I cannot consciention of the church and injurious to the reputation of the church and the services and searchments of the church and the services and searchment of the church and injurious to the reputation of the church and the services and searchment of the church and the serv

against the dropping of my name from the roll without my consent.

I hoped that after the publication of my card you would at once call a special meeting of the church and endeavor, as far as possible, to make amend for the injury which you had done me. But as some three weeks have now clapsed, and I have received no communication whatever from you, not even a notification of the dropping of my name, I now request you to unite with me in calling a mutual council to consider the action taken in my case, and to decide whether the dropping of my name under the circumstances was just and in accordance with the polity of the Congregational Churches. I sope that you will unite with me in calling a mutual council, but in case I do not hear from you soon in answer to this request, I hereby give notice that I shall call an exparte conneil in accordance with the usages of the denomination to vindeate my rights as a member of the Church of Christ. Yours respectfully.

Mr. Shearman then said he had intended to bring Mrs. Monlton's letter with him, but found he had not done so. While he went to get the letter Mr. Beecher gave out hymns, which the entire congregation joined in singing. In a short time Mr. Shearman appeared, and read the letter from the platform. Mr. Beecher then arose in the corner, between the stage and the rear entrance, and in a uniform and measured tone said that when the letter was received from Mrs. Moulton it seemed important that action be taken with directness and promptness. He at once consulted with members of the Examining Committee and other brothren, and requested that a document be drawn up setting forth the ease to the world in its truth. That document had been prepared. He eid it might seem improper to some persons that he should read the paper, but as the head of the church there were reasons why none but himself should read it to the church. Mr. Beecher then stepped on the platform and in front of the chairman and began at once to read. His manner was entirely different from that usual in his relations with his people. It was not so rapid as is his ordinary custom by one-half; his tone was more austere and impressive than is his wont, his emphasis fell upon words rather than upon sentences or passages, and the slow and deliberate tone of his voice was entirely new to those who are accustomed to his rapid delivery. Every eye was fastened upon him, every ear was attent to eatch each word, and heads were bent eagerly forward to lose no syllable, When Mr. Beecher read the passage where it is stated that the church accedes to a call for a council cheers were given in all parts of the audience. The letter of reply to Mrs. Moulton and of consent to a council is as follows:

Manam: Your letter requesting the calling a mutual

cuse was that you believed the pastor of this church to be guilty of a crime. The church would have regarded your belief in this respect as abundant justifications and charge on your part against the pastor, more assumed that you way, addressed either in the new control of the church in private upon the case. Or you might properly have consulted with the officers of the church in private upon the case. Or, if any circumstances made it impracticable for you to adopt either of these courses, such belief might perhaps have justified you in applying for a letter of dismission from such course and of recommend of the total absence from all religious worship, and of an entire disuse of Christian or imagined infidelity of one professed Christian is sufficient to justify the entire renunciation of Christian circumstances, it would establish the principle that the real or imagined infidelity of one professed Christian is sufficient to justify the entire renunciation of Christian circumstance, it would establish the principle that the real or imagined infidelity of one professed Christian is sufficient to justify the entire renunciation of Christian circumstance, it would establish the principle that the real professed of the control of the

cerned, from any four sister churches, many it not most of which, as we are informed, have expressly or practically adopted a similar rule.

The case, then, as it appears to us, is briefly this: You complain that we have acted under a rule which for 10 years you have seen acted upon with reference to other nembers without opposition or objection. You complain that you have not had a "technical" trial, for plain that you have not had a "technical" trial, for which you never asked, and when you have had a full hearing for every word that you and your counsel desired to say. You complain that we would not arraign you for unjust charges, when neither you nor any one clee had ever asked you should be so straighted. You complain that we did not examine into the truth of your supposed charges, while you never asked us to do so, nor offered to support any charges by proof. You complain of your exclusion from communion with this church, when for five years you have deliberately excluded yourself from communion with this and all other churches. You complain that we have given you no recommendation to any other church, while you never expressed a desire for any such thing. In short, your entire complaint is that we taited to do things which you never asked, and do not even now ask

while you never expressed a desire for any such thing. In short, your entire complaint is that we failed to do things which you never asked, and do not even now ask to have done, with the single exception of the consideration of your excuses for the abandonment of the church, and those we did fully consider and pass upon.

You therefore request us to join you in calling a conneil to advice upon questions which you never submitted to as. Nevertheless, since we are at all times willing to listen to the advice of our brethren, and ready to correct any cere into which we are a second. willing to listen to the advice of our brethren, and ready to correct any error into which we may even unconsciously have failen, we accept your proposition for the call of a mutual council of churches, and will listen to their fraternal advice upon the six grounds of complaint referred to in your letter of Nov. 12, namely:

I. Whether you had or were entitled to a proper trial. If, whether you do not not consider the past of this church.

HI. Whether we had a right, in view of your confessed and recovered absence from the community of any church.

established rule.

IV. Whether the excuses alleged by you justified your course or prevented us from holding that you had abundanced your connection with us.

V. Whether we considered those excuses.

VI. Whether we ought to have given you a recommendation to another caurch.

By order of Plymouth Church.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, Clerk. A motion was made that a copy of the letter be forwarded to Mrs. Moulton, and it was unanimously adopted. Mr. Edgerton then moved that the whole subject of naming a council and arranging the necessary preliminaries be referred to the Examining Committee. Considerable discussion followed, in which Mr. Beecher took a very active part, offering suggestions for the furtherance of the work. He spoke three or four times during the discussion. It was finally decided that the Examining Committee make the preliminary arrangements for a council, and report from time to time to the church for advice and instructions. It was stated that the object of this was to make the church and not a committee directly responsible for all action in the case.

The meeting then adjourned, but many lingered in the room discussing the proceedings, and much enthusiasm was everywhere manifest. The meeting seemed to be harmonious in every respect.

MR. EEECHER'S SERMON ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS. In his Thanksgiving sermon on the common schools Mr. Beecher made an ailusion of a general charseter, which was given a personal and a local applica-tion by manylof his hearers and thousands of his readers. He spoke of the conduct of men who, having had charge of the public schools, had used their posi-tions for immoral as well as corrupt purposes. The prominence given to Superintendent Field and Thomas Kinselia, a member of the Board, by late legal proceedings in Brooklyn, caused it to be thought that Mr. Beecher had reference to the case in which they were involved. Mr. Beecher yesterday said that his reference was to revelations made in New-York City four or five years ago, concerning Commissioner Sharer of the New-York Board.

the venders, and were substantially the same, as I re-collect, as were set out in the prospectus of the com-pany. I concluded and agreed to apply for 500 shares as the subscription price, which was \$20 per share, and which Mr. Parker undertook to see should be allotted to MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Part of a gang of burgiars operating on the line of the Midland Railroad were captured last weak near Purvia, N. Y. A quantity of plunder and a kit of burgiars' tools were found in their possessies.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

GEN. SCHENCK'S TRANSACTIONS. LONDON JOURNAL ALLEGES THAT HE WAS BRIBED - HIS REPUTATION GREATLY CLOUDED - HIS SHARE IN THE AFFAIR UNEXPLAINED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- The fact mentioned in my last

letter, that Mr. Park, vendor of the Emma Mine, lent Gen. Schenck, American Minister and trustee for the vendees, \$50,000, and guaranteed him in writing, unknown to his colleagues, 18 per cent on his stock, was one of a number of facts which were stated officially to the shareholders of the Emma Mine. They are contained in a letter from the solicitor of the Company to the Chairman and Directors of the Company. This letter was forwarded by order of the Directors to the shareholders, inclosed in a communication to them from the Secretary, marked private. The Secretary was instructed by the Directors to acquaint the shareholders that the information contained in the solicitor's letter had been obtained from each individual on oath, and from the signed depositions of each party refered to. It saw the light in the financial columns of The Hour, a Conservative daily paper published in London; accompanied by the remark: 'We do not understand why this circular has been sent out to the Emma shareholders marked private. This is not the sort of thing which ought to be kept The statement is made in The Hour that upon evidence received on oath-besides other persons named-" the American Minister at the Court of St. James, upon the strength of whose name many English families subscribed, has been bribed to the I am far from meaning to adopt this as a correct

description of the transactions in which Gen. Schenck was engaged. I repeat once more that, in such comments as I have had to make most reluctantly from time to time on this unhappy business, I have desired to believe, and have assumed, that the current reports about Gen. Schenck were untrue, or exaggerated. The fact that there were such reports, and that other people believed them, was quite enough to make him unfit to represent the United States as Minister. The appearance of the present statement, with such a comment upon it, does not improve the situation. Gen. Schenck is certainly entitled to such credit as may be due to his voluntary appearance before the Commission to testify. His diplomatic position would have shielded him, had he preferred to refuse. I fear it must be said that-judging by results-he would have done better to refuse; better than to give evidence tending to create such an impression as is quoted above. This is, so far as I know, the first time that the accusation of bribery has been brought against Gen. Schenck in an English newspaper, based on a solicitor's letter, which itself purports to give the result of legal proceedings.

It is due also to Gen. Schenck to state that there are people-or, at any rate, there is one newspaperwhich takes a very different view of the loan to him by Park. It thinks Gen. Schenck a "victim," indeed the chief victim among all those which "the undertaking inclosed in its net." This is The Anglo-American Times. But this-like the contrary view taken by The Hour-is the statement of an impression. No explanation is offered of the undisputed facts. No effort is made to meet the inference drawn from the awkward circumstance that Park was the vendor of the mine; that he stands accused of effecting its sale by a gigantic fraud; that one means he used to get the stock taken was to advertise Gen. Schenck's name as United States Minister, Director and Trustee, and that the means he used to him of \$50,000 and a secret guarantee to him of 18 per cent interest on his stock. Let us test the matter by one simple question. Suppose the Englishmen who were induced by the presence of the name of the American Minister on the list of Directors and Trustees had been told the actual state of the relations between Gen. Schenck and Mr. Park, would they have invested their money? Would they have believed their interests safe in the hands of a Trustee who was under a direct pecuniary obligation to a man whose interests were hostile to theirs? Even now the transactions between Gen. Schenek and Mr. Park are not fully disclosed. The documents which passed between them were not produced. Instead of the documents, the most that could be extracted was a promise that they should be produced when the suit against Park comes on for trial. May we suppose that they would prove interesting to the State Department 7 Or is the State Department content to see its representative at the most important court in Europe publicly accused of bribery by a journal possessing the confidence of the Government to which Gen. Schenck is accredited f G. W. S.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S TESTIMONY.

HE EXPLAINS TO THE DIRECTORS' COMMITTEE HOW HE BECAME A DIRECTOR OF THE EMMA MINING COMPANY-HIS SUBSEQUENT TRANSACTIONS AND WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CONCERN.

The first knowledge I had of the mine was in the latter part of Oct., 1871. I met then at a hotel in London where I was making a call on a friend of mine, two American gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Stewart, United quainted for several years, and Mr. T. W. Park, to whom Evarts of New-York, the gentleman upon whom I had called. Within a few days after this, and after some social intercourse, these gentlemen told me of the occasion of their visit to England, of which I had before no knowledge. It was to sell, they said, or to organize a company for the purchase and working of the Euma mining property, the ownership of which, or the title of

which, they held or represented.

of the situation and great value of the mine. It was to a place, they said, called the Little Cotton Wood Cafion of Utah, and upon hearing that I recalled the fact that some time in the year previous, happening to be in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, I had heard from the Commissioner mention of discoveries that had been made of wonderful rich deposits of silver in that locality, of which he at the same time exhibited to me some specimens. I had never been my self as far west as Utab, and, I am sorry to say, I never yet have been in that part of the country, nor ever, I suppose, within 1,500 or 2,000 miles of this mine. Messrs. Stewart and Park developed and explained fully and carefully to me the supposed immense value and profitable character of this property, a value founded not only upon what It could produce, but upon what it had been producing They proposed to me that a company should be formed, and that the mine should be sold and that I should take shares in it. They elaimed, and it seemed to be shown, that from the very beginning it must produce large divi-dends on the investment at the price at which they was very willing to add something to my limited income if I should be satisfied even after an examination of the great prodis and returns probably to be made from the property, I was not able to command money enough to take stock to any amount which would be worth considering. This difficulty was, after some offers to me and after some negotiation, removed, and I managed to obtain sufficient loan through Mr. Park, in case I should go nto the company, for payment of shares, I was o course, however, to satisfy myself of the value of the property. To this end, I passed many hours at different times in the study, as well as I could, of Prof. Silliman's Report on the Mine which was exhibited to me, and in examining plans and explanations of the work, inspect-ing accounts of sales of ores, bills of lading, and going

freely submitted to me. These appeared to me to en-

tirely sustain the representations made on behalf of